

Horse Department.

THE MORGAN REGISTER.

A Register intended to include all stallions and mares in direct male line to Daniel Morgan and living at least one-sixty-fourth of his blood. All such stallions bred in or before 1890 are admitted free. The fee for registering stallions one year old and over will be \$2 each, and mares, geldings and colts under one year, \$1 each.

Any animal in either of the following two classes is eligible to registry in the Morgan Register:

1. Any metropolitan stallion of more than trace in direct male line to the original Daniel Morgan Horse, and has at least one-sixty-fourth of his blood.
2. The produce of a sire and dam both registered in the Morgan Register.

The first volume is now ready for delivery. Vol. II is largely ready for publication.

JOSEPH BATTELL, Middlebury, Vt.

WILL NOT BE DRIVEN OUT.

[From the Tart, Field and Farm.]

And now the esteemed Philadelphia Press joins in the cry that the horse is doomed. The frolic it says is only the beginning: "the horse will be driven out as completely as the sailing vessel. He will remain the vehicle of luxury just as the yacht does. He will, for a while, continue to be in use on the farm and in carting, just as the sail boat is used for fishing and the farm traffic of our rivers and bays, but this is all." If this were true, it would be sad, but it is not true. We have heard something like it before, but the horse is still here. London Field, a thoughtful journal, in commenting upon the prediction that the horseless carriages, now being experimented with in France, will soon supersede horse power on the road, says:

So long ago as 1828 the London Weekly Review gave a notice of Burdett and Hill's steam carriage, which, it was confidently predicted, would soon run the stage coaches off the road. Three years later Hancock's steam carriage made some experimental journeys to Brighton, but no success was achieved; nor did the later "Infants," or "Autopys," which were tried on several roads, including that to Brighton, diminish in the least degree the takings of the stage coach proprietors. Some portion of the concern was always breaking, fuel was not to be obtained just when it was wanted, the mud in the water which was taken in on the road clogged the boilers, while when the machines would run they frightened all the horses on the road; and Beyer, the professional locomotive engineer, announced his intention of proceeding, under the Hackney Carriage Act, against the proprietors for not having the Stamp Office plate attached to the vehicles. However, the Infants and Autopys died out, and from that day until the recent experiments were made in France, mechanical road traveling, save in the form of the bicycle, has made practically but little advance.

The Field also directs attention to what was said about the abolition of the horse when railways drove coaches off the road, and remarks:

Yet as soon as the forced sales of coach horses took place on the opening of railways, they brought better prices than ever, 65 animals which had been working on the Dover road bringing from £40 to £60 each. Personally, we do not think that if electric or other carriages come into fashion, they will have an appreciable effect on the number or price of horses. In some respects horse labor may be costly, but it is, as a rule, to be depended upon, and possesses advantages which cannot belong to any kind of machinery. The day is probably very far distant when the coachman and carriage groom will give place to driver and stoker, or some other governor of machinery. In the possession of a good horse there always has been and always will be a special delight, while those who have not horses of their own are ever ready to admire those of others.

It would have been strange, when values of all kinds took a tumble in this country, if the price of horses had not fallen. The financial panic which stopped factories and wiped out completely railroad and other dividends was keenly felt by horse-growers; but we are now recovering from this panic, and well-bred horses are in greater demand. The only kind of horse that is doomed is the ill-shapen and unscientifically-bred brute. Animals of this description play no part in true domestic economy, and their passing will awaken no regrets in the minds of thoughtful people. We are surprised that a journal of the intelligence of the Philadelphia Press should have taken a narrow and pessimistic view of a subject of such national importance.

**BEFORE** I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease, I had spent hundreds of dollars TRYING various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off, and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to **HOT SPRINGS** Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted, and decided to TRY **SSS**. The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover after taking the first bottle, and by the time I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S. S. S. and I will meet for the Hot Springs had failed.

WM. S. LOMIS, Shreveport, La.  
Our Book on the Disease and its Treatment mailed free to any address.  
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Commissioners' Notice.

**Estate of Cora Sunderland.**  
The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Addison, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Cora Sunderland, late of Shoreham, in said district, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at Bissell's Hotel in Middlebury on the 10th day of August and 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. each of said days, and that six months from the 20th day of July A. D. 1895, is the time limited by said court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Shoreham this 23d day of July, A. D. 1895.

ELMER BARNUM, Com'rs.  
KENT MERRITT, Com'rs.

THE SILVER QUESTION.  
SPEECH OF MR. EDMUND S. PHILADELPHIA REVIEWED.

(Continued from last week.)

That bribery was at the bottom of the measure many believe. The record of the passage of the bill strongly suggests this.

The fact that absolutely no person in the whole country asked for the introduction and passage of such a measure, the continued fact that no one, or hardly anyone, knew of its passage until many months had elapsed, is proof that the bill was not passed because the American people wanted it, and makes it certain that its passage was to serve some private ends.

An affidavit made by a resident of Denver, May, 1892, that money was raised by the governors of the Bank of England and sent to America the winter of 1872-73 to further the passage of the bill to demonetize silver, (which affidavit we do not publish as it does not seem to us sufficiently sustained), brought out in Congress a letter by Ernest Seyd of England, dated Feb. 17, 1872, to Saml Hooper, at that time a member of the House committee on coinage, weights and measures, then considering the bill that demonetized silver. In presenting this letter to the senate, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts said:

"It begins by saying that Mr. Hooper has forwarded to Mr. Alfred Latham, who I think was a governor of the Bank of England, a copy of the coinage bill proposed for the United States, and requested to have it sent to Mr. Seyd for his criticism. The writer of the letter discloses, as a master of the subject, various practical questions, among them the proper size of gold-pieces, \* \* \* But Mr. Seyd then goes on to say that the fifteenth section of the bill is the part which after all is of the greatest importance. He says it is a matter of gigantic importance; that it is the great question of the century. He avows himself earnestly in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 14.6 to 1, a little less than the rate then existing in the United States. \* \* \* He implies Mr. Hooper to reconsider the subject, and says that the great fault of Mr. Hooper's bill is that it abolishes the coinage of the silver dollar with the half and quarter quality; and he says that America, being a producer of both metals, is the nation upon which the world must depend to resist the enormous danger which threatens the silver dollar by the threat of adopting the single gold standard."

This letter of Ernest Seyd's to Mr. Hooper was a very long one, covering as Mr. Hoar said 28 or 30 foolscap pages and occupying four pages of the finest print of the Congressional Record. In it Mr. Seyd says:

"That the rich do not complain of this state of things is explicable; it does not directly affect them; on the contrary it makes the lower classes more dependent. Then why do not the poor complain? may be asked. Is it to be expected that Tom, Dick, and Harry, the workmen, should study social economy, so as to be able to propound the doctrines of truth and the practical value of their applications to a subject so obscure as that of money is to most men? Enough that in vague terms they complain of a scarcity of money, of idleness, and want of work, and that this idleness and want of work are in direct relationship with the available means of exchange for intercourse you may admit if you lend an ear to the arguments of the following passages:

"Money is the absolute necessary element in effecting exchanges in commodities, i. e., for carrying on intercourse, i. e., the consumption as well as the production of commodities; hence the numerical presence of money to a great extent guides the number of transactions in either direction. In this sense a supply of money encourages, a diminution of money lessens, the number of transactions."

"So well is this rule recognized in all schools of national economy that we in England pride ourselves, especially upon the freedom which we give to gold for its import, export and free coinage. We know that by exhibiting a demand for gold, and acting accordingly, we can obtain it, but we take great care not to bar its supply in any way; we do everything in order to encourage it, recognizing that in the theory of supply and demand the former is the really active, positive and productive agent; whereas the old theory contented itself by adhering to the false doctrine, 'the demand creates the supply.' We do not know that this free supply does not only encourage our international trade, but also (and what is more important) our own inland intercourse between ourselves, as it encourages consumption and production. The universal presence of sovereigns (coins) increases the demand for consumption."

"Thus, while for the reasons given we supply gold coin freely, we in England follow the directly contrary course with regard to the less valuable mediums of exchange. We debase them, limit their tender value, close egress and ingress, and thus confine the whole of this great national intercourse between the majority of our people to within a narrow compass or cage, in which it becomes crippled. Hence the want of supply limits consumption, the want of consumption limits production; hence, idleness, poverty, demoralization and crime. Tom, Dick and Harry with their wives and families stand idle and become demoralized; not, forsooth, that there is a want of food in the country, for there is enough to eat, but because there are not mediums of exchange sufficient to set the one going to produce something for the other—some of those many things, beyond meat and drink, which, made from cheap and abundant raw material, assist and comfort in bearing life, keeping the one as well as the other to God-ordained modest labor and morality, and profiting both. And for the prevention and violation of these sacred rights I hold responsible the men or so-called economists who have framed our monetary laws, who insist on saying and try to prove by all the sophistry in their power that a despoiled shilling is nevertheless not a despoiled shilling, and that they may rob Peter to pay Paul with impunity."

"Men of that class who have made their fortunes in international trade have no other eye for anything else than custom-house statistics or the rules of competition in our manufacturing dis-

tricts. They overlook altogether the minor and far more important life of the people themselves, and say to them, 'Here, we want gold, you must be content with bad silver, and we can not give you much, because it is inconvenient to us,' and with this stuff, which even in that sense is not supplied freely, and is kept within very narrow and unnatural limits, the people must be satisfied."

"A curious feature in connection with this matter is the oft-repeated saying: 'There is no demand for silver.' Blowing hot and blowing cold. First praising supply of gold, then calling for a demand of silver before it is supplied. I say the demand for silver has been destroyed, the strength to use it is gone, paper-money is too great to make a demand such as would satisfy the authorities. And what kind of form must the demand take in order to force a supply? How far must the agony go in order to burst its bonds? Some time ago a general cry arose throughout the country on account of the scarcity of silver. There were people who ascribed this to Colonel Tamm's effort to agitate the subject, as if that gentleman had brought up and hidden many millions of silver. But the demand seemed genuine, for it was impossible in some parts of England to find silver. The authorities took care to show that the demand was accidental, and proposed that as soon as the count had finished coining gold, in a few months, it would coin silver. Yet during this time the demand had to wait and many hundred thousands and millions of modest transactions between the poorer and industrial classes, from which they might derive comfort and sustenance, could not take place. This accidental demand for silver was a mighty effort of the crippled intercourse, caused by offers for mutual exchange, which exchange could not take place because the means were absent. The sick man tried to rise, and had a craving for nourishment; he fell down again because it could not be given him when he wanted it."

"Lessons like these are lost upon our economists. Who can wonder that they utterly fail to recognize the silent suffering of our poorer classes less versed in social economy than themselves, when they refused even to profit by such manifestations which so completely bear out all that we, the advocates of the double valuation have brought forward? And if you bear in mind the great gulf that exists in Europe between the ruling classes and the people, the deep root of prejudice against their rising, the peculiar kind of charity and charitable social economy whose stock arguments rest on abuse of the lower classes with just so much effort for elevating them as caution may admit, you might come to the conclusion that scarcely anything short of rebellion will be found strong enough to serve the authorities as sufficient manifestations of demand for silver. To this point I am certain we must ultimately come. Grave political questions may occupy the world for some years to come, but this question will be one of the rest. Rebellions for similar objects have happened before in this present age."

"Men like yourself, on framing a coinage bill, undertake a gigantic responsibility, which strongly affects, not only a whole nation's welfare and happiness, but also that of the world at large. They do not, therefore, despise this language. The deep study of all the principles and interests connected with the organization of social life warrants it."

This letter, for the first time given to the American people in 1893, to defend the committee against a charge of bribery, demonstrates that the attention of the committee was called in a most forcible manner to the character of the bill that they were endeavoring to foist upon the American people. And it also shows that this committee, instead of consulting the American people, or their representatives, as to their wishes in the matter, which they were exceedingly careful not to do, consulted a governor of the Bank of England, whose name Mr. Hoar assures us was Latham.

It seems to us that it would be impossible to conceive, so far as the committee is concerned, a more disreputable condition of things than this. Why a committee of the American congress should in considering a bill affecting every citizen of the United States, most carefully conceal its scope from all Americans, while sending a copy to a governor of the Bank of England we do not know. If it was not bribery that brought about such a condition as this, what was it?

In the debate on the financial question now in progress in Chicago between Mr. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School" and Ex-congressman Horro of Michigan, the following pertinent facts have been brought out:

Mr. Harvey—Now I proceed with this argument as to what occurred in Congress, and I shall pass the books to Mr. Horro. I will give page references, so the readers of this debate can check on me. There will be no uncertainty as to anything that I say being authentic. I will quote nothing that is not here present in the room. By examining the records of the day and the newspapers we find that there was an era of corruption in Congress at that time. Clinton Colgate confessed before the ways and means committee of 1873 to the use of money to influence the incorporation of special features in the internal revenue bill, testifying among other things that Charles Sherman, of Ohio, a brother of Senator Sherman, had been paid \$10,000 by the New York Stock Exchange in connection with the revenue bill. The officials of the Stock Exchange were subpoenaed and the facts developed that while the money had not been paid, Judge Sherman had tendered a bill to the exchange for his services, and, as he claimed, for securing the services of his brother, Senator Sherman, to put the bill through. (Applause.) Colgate, when he testified, knew of the bill had been paid. As Judge Sherman was then a United States District Judge, the ways and means committee turned the whole matter over to the judiciary committee, directing it to take action looking to his impeachment; and I stop right here to read a letter of Judge Sherman to a member of the Stock Exchange of New York, (Page 2, 125, No. 3, appendix, third session, Forty-second Congress, Congressional Globe.)

"Judges' Room, United States Court, Northern District of Ohio, Cleveland,

March 27, 1872.—Dear Sir: I wrote you yesterday on my return from an absence of some time in too feeble terms of my feelings as regards the death of your father, yet as the mortal moves on, so, though we never shall forget him, your business must be attended to. Last summer, at the instance of your father, I attempted to have such a construction placed upon the internal revenue laws as would relieve the bankers and brokers from the payment of a heavy tax. There was a partial success, but such a boasting, or rather publicity, given to it that the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to it and he forbade the order to be issued. There was, then, no remedy but in Congress, I so suggested to your father. He then wrote me the enclosed letter.

"Upon the authority and in consideration of what was said in the west to work had interviews with Mr. Boutwell, with John Sherman, chairman of the Senate finance committee; with General Garfield, and other prominent members of Congress and the result was that it became the policy of the administration to repeal not only the tax in question, but the stamp and other obnoxious taxes. I think this result was brought about by discussion raised and influences used by me. The taxes are not yet repealed, but they are certain to be so within the next sixty days. If your father was living there would be no necessity of asking about it, but as the agreement was made through him I fear there may arise a misunderstanding, and therefore ask you to inquire into it and ascertain whether the committee of the Stock Exchange still recognize the contract. If they do it is all right, and I will still continue my labors. Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Please preserve the letter." (Meaning the letter that reflected the contract.)

"That is signed by C. T. Sherman, brother of John Sherman."

Mr. Harvey—"It would readily exhaust the words of this debate to go into all the investigations of that notorious Congress."

Mr. Horro—"I admit that Judge Sherman was guilty of a crime. That was never in any way connected with his brother and you know it. They exonerated him."

Mr. Harvey—"Did they impeach Judge Sherman?"

Mr. Horro—"Judge Sherman resigned immediately; they drove him from the bench. (Applause.)"

"While the public opinion of this country would not permit a man to hold a public position who would do a thing of that kind. But what has that to do with the question whether Mr. Knox openly and squarely presented this bill to Congress?"

Mr. Harvey—"As I proceed—in a connected manner, however—I will fully answer Mr. Horro."

"Among the many changes of corruption made at this period, 1873, there was one of significance when we consider that silver was demonetized by a single sentence being omitted from the report of the conference committee and enrollment of the final bill, and indicating the power, in this instance, a corrupt clerk would have, George A. Bassett, clerk of the ways and means committee, 1873, was charged with having demanded \$250 per month from the bankers and brokers of New York to assist them in repealing the tax on borrowed capital, and \$5000 when the act passed."

In the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 21, 1873, an administration paper of that period now before me on this table, for the inspection of Mr. Horro, a Washington correspondent says: "As for George A. Bassett, long clerk of the ways and means committee, the story of the use of his privileges is as old as my residence in this city. I heard complaints made in California that he had demanded payment for services after experiencing unusual hospitality from the corporations there."

This same correspondent in the same issue of this administration paper (The Republican party being then in power), speaking of the situation at Washington Feb. 21, 1873, the very month in which silver was demonetized, said: "Turkish corruption under the Pashas and Bays, or Russian official rotteness, could scarcely be worse than it is here." (Applause.)

THE SALARY GRAB MEASURE.

The salary grab bill was introduced in the House Dec. 2, 1872, and in the Senate Jan. 9, 1873. It passed March 3, 1873. It included two years' back salary, and aroused an exclamation of indignation throughout the land. The people rose in masses and forced Congress to repeal this bill, little dreaming at the time that another bill had passed at that Congress that was to rob them of millions of dollars. The people could understand a salary grab, but they could not understand a scientific spoliation of their rights. (Applause.)

These exposures were followed by general disgust of the people at the neglect of Congressmen to prosecute each other, or rather at the disinclination of those innocent to prosecute their guilty fellow members. It was at this Congress that silver was demonetized. (Applause.) To make plain how the fraud was practiced I call into my remarks sections 15 and 16 of the bill as it is supposed to have been read when on its passage, together with the words fraudulently omitted in brackets. Omit the words in brackets and you have these sections as they now read in the statutes; include the words in the brackets and you have the sections as the bill was supposed to have passed Congress.

OFFICIAL CRIMES.

I now proceed with my argument. I said I wished to speak of official crimes. Secretary of War Belknap committed a crime and confessed it, as have many others in high official life, and it is believed because it is confessed. The percentage of those who confess to those who are otherwise found guilty and punished, is probably not to exceed one per cent, and only a small proportion of those corrupted are ever arraigned.

The effect of official bribery on civil liberty as affecting the permanency of governments, and the admitted history of similar corruption in this and other nations is worth considering.

A few years ago, and within our own recollection, four prominent members of the National Legislature of France were found guilty and sentenced to punishment for accepting bribes to control their votes, in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal.

No people are naturally more tenacious of their liberties than the Irish, yet through the efforts of the unscrupulous diplomat, Lord Castlereagh, English gold, supplemented by royalty's gifts of Green Mountain Bannor, grand by the Irish Parliament.

[Continued on 7th page.]

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**  
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**BREEDERS OF MORGAN HORSES**  
W. W. MOORE,  
SHOREHAM, VT.  
JOSEPH BATTELL,  
MIDDLEBURY, VT.

**BROOK-NOOK STOCK RANCH.**  
ORGANS (Cambridge 2:10) BELMONT (Admiral 2:17).  
ELECTIONEERS (Admiral 2:15) WILLIAMS (Equal to the best. Catalogues on application.)  
HOME PARK MADISON CO. MONTANA.

**HOME AGAIN**  


**BEN FRANKLIN**  
THE GREATEST SIRE OF SPEED AND ROAD QUALITIES EVER BRED IN NEW ENGLAND, IS BACK AT THE BROOKSIDE FARM, ORWELL, VT.  
**TERMS-FIFTY DOLLARS TO WARRANT**  
**ALSO**  
**RARE BEN, 2:26**  
SON OF BEN FRANKLIN, 2:29, AND  
**PRINCE REGENT, JR.,**  
SON OF PRINCE REGENT, 2:10 1/2, AT  
**\$25 the Season with Return Privilege.**  
Catalogue sent on application. Address  
**H. T. CUTTS, ORWELL, VT.**  
**SEASON OF 1895.**  
**DENNING ALLEN,**

**SIRE OF LORD CLINTON, 2:08 1/4.**  
(timed separately in first heat of great Exposition race at Chicago in 2:08; private trial, 2:05), will stand at the very low price of \$35 (two mares from same party, \$50) with usual privilege of return. Services of

**THOUGHT,**  
Sire of Archie B., 2:18 1-2; Mack, 2:20 1-2, etc., \$15, with privilege of return if mare is not in foal.  
Both horses are at the

**BREAD LOAF STOCK FARM, WEYBRIDGE.**  
Apply to PATRICK McMAHON, on the premises.

**1895 FORDWAY STALLIONS 1895**  
**ASHLEY'S ETHAN ALLEN** The sire of Allen Maid, 2:16 1/4; Charles L., 2:19 1/4; Little Ethan, 2:19 1/4, will make the season as follows: Commencing May 6 will be at the former S. L. Goodell barns in Brandon village, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Will be at Fordway on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Sires by Holman's Ethan Allen, 47, he by Old Ethan Allen, 43; dam by Hawkeye, he by Vermont Black Hawk, making him an inbred Morgan with three in 2:20 list. Come and see him; he is a typical Morgan. Terms, \$20 to warrant.  
**THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION GARTHWAIT, 3345,** the season with Ashley's Ethan on same days at \$10 to warrant.  
**REDPATH** Will be at Fordway all the season. Terms, \$10 to warrant.  
**PITTSFORD MORGAN** Will be at Fordway. Sired by Young Ethan, 23, full brother to Daniel Lambert, dam by Pedigree, sired by Holman's Ethan Allen, 47, he by Old Ethan Allen, 43; dam by Hawkeye, he by Vermont Black Hawk, making him an inbred Morgan with three in 2:20 list. Come and see him; he is a typical Morgan. Terms, \$20 to warrant.  
**DESCRIPTION** Sired by Young Ethan, 23, full brother to Daniel Lambert, dam by Pedigree, sired by Holman's Ethan Allen, 47, he by Old Ethan Allen, 43; dam by Hawkeye, he by Vermont Black Hawk, making him an inbred Morgan with three in 2:20 list. Come and see him; he is a typical Morgan. Terms, \$20 to warrant.  
PITTSFORD, April 30, 1895.